THIS SPEAKS VOLUMES.

The Lie Given to Stories of Republican Corruption

OF THEIR INTEGRITY PROOF

No Cash Was Counted or Balances Tested-Millions of Money or Securities Transferred Without Question-A Tacit Acknowledgement by the New Administration That the Republican Administration Was

H. V. Bounton in Cincinnati Tribune

There is one fact connected with the transfer of the government to the Democracy which speaks volumes for the integrity in management of the nation's business. There has not been even a suggestion of counting the cash in the treasury, or testing the balances to the credit of each of the great departments, or taking an account of stock in a single one of the countless variety and number of the government storerooms.

ber of the government storerooms.

Callow orators by the hundreds who know much less about public affairs that their voices, impressive manners, and earnestness might indicate to a crowd waiting to be instructed, have, for many years, insisted that Republican extravagance and corruption have been the rule during all the later years of that party's life.

of that party's life.

And yet, the Democratic leaders come into power and take full possession of the government withoutgiving the least sign that they believe anything of the kind. As a matter of fact they not only do not believe, but it is even doubtful whether the idea that it would be well to count the cash in the treas-ury has even occurred to Secretary Carlisle, orif any of the other heads of departments have thought that it might

departments have thought that it might be prudent to examine the balances which remain to their credit, or take an account of the immense stores for which they have become responsible. There is not a cabinet officer of the newadministration but who has received either millions in money, or vast sums in public stores and public property from his Republican predecessors, not only without examination and verifications, but without the thought of applying any tests whatever. ing any tests whatever.

The case was the same when the Re-publicans received the treasury with all its monies and securities back from the Democrats at the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and the property and stores of all the great departments of the public service.

of the public service.

More absolute proof of the integrity of our public affairs could not be adduced. Such confidence does not anywhere exist in private affairs. The smallest bank in the land could not be transferred to new hands without a careful counting of cash and full examination of the books. And yet Mr. Carlisle comes into the treasury, and comes responsible for such items as a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, and hundreds upon hundred of cords of silver dollars, with securities of various kinds, amounting out of sight into the millions, without a thought of oven inquiring whether they are all on hand, or ing whether they are all on hand, or whether the "wicked," "extravagant" and "corrupt" Republicans of the party speakers and party press, have made away with any portion of these vast

values.

Such a presentation of public affairs as these facts afford is inspiring to patriotism. It shows the public business to be on a safer, sounder and more trustworthy basis than private affairs in the land—sound and honest as they in the main have always been.

It is this sure knowledge which the party leaders on both sides possess of the integrity of the management of the great departments of the government.

the integrity of the management of the great departments of the government which causes and justifies the deliberate movements toward change of which the naturally impatient officeseekers complain. This makes the retention of a large number of public officials of the higher grades not only possible, but advantageous, until the question of their successors can receive that attention which the importance of the subject demands.

demands.

Mr. Cleveland deserves the credit of this method, but extended it, and many of Mr. Cleveland's appointees were kept throughout his term. Now Mr. Cleve land begins by announcing that, as a rule, Republican office-holders will serve out a four year's term when their commissions specify such a period of

service.

It is altogether natural that the great congregation of office seekers, who have the right to come, and, within have the right to be heard, have the right to come, and, within certain limits, the right to be heard, should not understand this deliberation on the part of a Democratic President to sweep out Republican officials and premptly ill their places with his adherents. These crowds have no extended knowledge of the immense machine of government, or of the load of responsibility which a President assumes when he undertakes to set it and keep it in motion in a proper and efficient performance of the people's business. They cannot understand how business. They cannot understand how easy it is to derange its parts by calling in new men, nor how difficult it would be to recover what might be lost by

injudicious changes.
Just now there is great indignation among these worthy citizens because cabinet officers find it necessary to take cabinet officers find it necessary to take two or three days in the week, in which they deny themselves to everybody, in order that they may become familiar with the most pressing duties of their departments, and give attention to some of the accumulated work, but the cry is going up louder and louder, day by day, that this is "exclusiveness," "snobbishness, and quite undemocratic. It is, however, simply one of the absolute requirements of the situation. With those seeking office nothing seems so essential as filling places with Democrats. With the President, who is responsible over all, and the heads of departments, whose reputations are to be made or lost by their administration, the first consideration is to tion, the first consideration is to make sure of the steady, successful and efficient performance of the immense business committed to their hands. This consideration, which, in the very nature of everything pertaining to go government, must in their own intests and in the future interests of the cats and in the future interests of their party, be placed first, compels deliberation in the distribution of patronage. The steady advance along the lines of policy indicated in this letter during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, throughout President Harrison's term, and thus far, with additional features which promise even greater things for President Cleveland's second term, cannot but add greatly to the stability of not but add greatly to the stability of national affairs, and must increase the respect for and confidence of the people

at large in their leaders.

THE ALLEGED SCANDAL

In the Agricultural Department-Charges of Favoritism in the Weather Bureau

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Charges of favoritism and extravagance in the agricultural department have been put in the shape of a letter to Secretary Morton, signed by James B. McLaughlin, ex-chief of the executive division of

lin, ex-chief of the executive division of the weather bureau, who is under suspension and threat of dismissal.

Mr. McLaughlin was suspended from March 24 by Chief Harrington and his dismissal recommended to Secretary Morton on the ground of insubordination based on his action with reference to the promotion of Mr. Crain, an observer at Norfolk, Vn. This promotion passing through McLaughlin's hands in the regular course of business, he held it up addressing a letter at the same time to the acting chief of the bureau stating his belief that the promotion had been made by the secretary upon misrepresentation and for the purpose of procuring Crain's silence in regard to the unitiness of another subordinate, one Nichols, who, McLaughlin said, one Nichols, who, McLaughlin said, was a relative of a high official of the bureau. As a result of this action and letter came Chief Harrington's order of suspension and recommendation of dismissal.

BUINGTATED PENDING INVESTIGATION. McLaughlin's next step was to file with Secretary Morton charges reflecting seriously upon the management of the bureau. Yesterday Secretary Mor-ton instructed McLaughlin to resume his duties pending a full investigation

his duties pendary, of the matter.

Mr. McLaughlin's fetter was published, togother with talks with Secretary Morton and Chief of the Weather Unrungley Official corruption.

lished, togother with talks with Secretary Morton and Chief of the Weather Bureau Harrington. Official corruption does not exist and probably has not existed in the sgricultural dopartment, but that there has been a system of nepotism, favoritism, waste and extravagance there appears to be little doubt. Mr. McLaughlin's specific charges are in part as follows:

That A. M. Whitehead was appointed an inspector at \$16 a day, although he can't read the barometer. An employe named J. K. Robinson, who had been discharged, was reinstated through politicial influence. The first week after his reinstatement he stole a bolt of cloth and was again discharged. The late captain of the watch was discharged for stealing a carpet, office furniture and other public property. Thefts have been going on for some time unchecked. Chief Fry has no technical knowledge of his work. Profs. Bigelow and Carl Barns, who have been appointed since last July, have no meteorological experience. Two clerks named Garriot and Kirkham were detailed to do the work of these professors who are paid \$3,000 per year. who are paid \$3,000 per year.

REPROVED FOR BEING HONEST.

"Major T. C. Harrison was practically reprimanded by his superiors for his efforts to investigate and reveal thefts of supplies by low-grade employes. Many of the professors are employed at \$3,900, although no appropriation has been made for their employment. They are paid from the appropriations for outside work. The number of messengers is extraordinary and would suggest that a special messenger is assigned to that a special mossenger is assigned to every employe in the weather bureau above the rank of clerk. There is more than one instance known of a female clerk receiving her full salary, although she had been absent had been absent half of the time for which sho was There is an instance where a paid. There is an instance where a number of physicians were employed in the bureau of Animal Industry at a salary of \$1,200 to detect and act upon pleuro-pnemonia in cattle. On March 25, 1892, Mr. Rusk said that there was no pleuro-pneumonia in this country, yet in March, 1893, these physicians were still on the payrolls. The work of the department could have been done to department could have been done by one-fourth less the number of em-ploye. Women have been appointed as members in violation of the law and laborers have been employed as clerks."

SOME OF THE CHARGES EXPLAINED Prof. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, offers an explanation of some of the charges of Mr. McLaughliu. He

"Mortimer Whitehead, it is true, ranks as inspector. He gets only \$1,000 a year. He is used as a speaker. Secretary Rusk was a firm believer in the Mr. Cleveland deserves the credit of first inaugurating the practice of making baste slowly in these matters, and finally of leaving many Republican officials to serve out their terms. In fact most of them where their service was creditable and satisfactory here, or in the communities where it was performed. Mr. Harrison not only followed formed. Mr. Harrison not only followed competency. As to Profs. Bigelow and Barns, I know that Barns has written many valuable works on meteorology. As the Secretary himself said, there is undoubtedly much truth in most of the charges."

When Secretary Morton's attention

was called to the matter he said:
"I am determined that men who have neglected their duty shall go. It will make no difference whether they are Republicans or Democrats. I will not shield or tolerate any unworthy member of my own party. The first thing to be considered is the good of the service. I should be very sorry to have it thought that I have come here in any narrow partisan spirit raking up defects in order to make 'political capital and discredit my predecessor. My inand discredit my prodecessor. My investigations are not incited by any such motive. The fact is that abuses have been brought to my attention. On looking into the matter I find that certain accusations are well founded. I am going to the results over the product of the production o accusations are well founded. I am going to thoroughly overhaul the department."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

contain Mercury,
as mercury will surely destroy the
sense of smell and completely derange
the whole system when entering it
through the mucous surfaces. Such
articles should never be used except on
prescriptions from reputable physicians,
as the damage they will do is ten fold
to the good you can possibly derive
from theyn. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co.,
Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and
is taken internally, acting directly upon is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the con time. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

free.
Day Sold by Druggists, price 75c per

THERE IS HOPE

For every one who has blood trouble, no matter in what shape or how long standing, provided one of the vital organs have been so far im-paired as to render a cure impossible. S. S. S. goes to the root of the disease, and removes the cause, by expelling the poison from the body, and at the same time is a toule to the whole system. However bad your case may be, there is hope

A GRAPHIC STORY.

It is Taken Direct From Real

UNWRITTEN ROMANCES.

A Charming Lady Tells Her Experiences Both Abroad and in America. They are Interesting.

The unwritten romances of life are more wonderful and far more interesting than the most vivid works of fiction. The one we are about to relate occurred in real life, and is both interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Jennie Ray formerly lived in

Manchester, N. H. Her home was

pleasant, her surroundings comfortable. In the year 1880 she visited England, and while in that country began to experience strange sensations. At first she attributed them to the change of climate, but they continued and increased, until finally, like many another woman, she became utterly discoursed. It was while in this condition that Mrs. Ray returned to America and her home. Thousands of women who read this story can appreciate the condition in which Mrs. Ray then was and sympathize with her suffering. Two prominent physicians were called and endeavored to do all in their power for her relief. In spite, however, of their skill, Mrs. Ray grew weaker and more depressed, while the agony she endured seemed to increase. It was at this time that a noted physician, who was called, declared Mrs. Ray was suffering from cancer, and there was no help, and told her frends she could not live more than a week at the furthest.

And here comes the interesting part of the story, which we will endeavor to tell in Mrs. Ray's som words. She said:

"Unknown to all these physicians, I had been using a preparation of which I had heard much. I did not tell the physicians because I feared they would ridicale me, and perhaps order its discontinuance. During all the while that she attributed them to the change of

ridicule me, and perhaps order its dis-continuance. During all the while that the physicians were attending me that preparation was steadily and faithfully preparation was steadily and faithfully doing its work in its own way, and I had faith in its power. At last the doctor said there was no use of his coming, for he could do me no good. I had suffered so much that I was quite willing to die, but it seems that I was nearer relief than I knew. One week from the day the doctor last called, a false growth, as large as a coffee cup, and which looked as though it had been very large, left me. I sent for a doctor, and he declared it was a fibroid tumor, but said he had never known one to come away of itself never known one to come away of itself before. I immediately began to gain health and strength, and I unhesitatingly declare that my rescue from death was due solely to the marvelous effects of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy I took unknown to the physicians, and which cortainly reacued me from the grave. It is my firm belief that many ladies who are said to die of cancer of the womb are cases like mine, and if they could be induced to use Warner's Safe Cure they, like me, might be saved."

The above graphic account is per-

The above graphic account is perfectly true in every respect. Mrs. Jennie Ray now resides at No. 287A Ninth street. Brooklyn, and if any lady doubts the above statement she can addoubts the above statement she can address Mrs. Ray, who will gladly answer all questions or grant an interview of a confidential nature to any lady who may choose to call upon her. It is said "that truth is stranger than fiction," and when the thousands of suffering, helpless women who are upon the road which physicians say leads only to death, consider the story as above given, there is reason for hope and joy, even although they may be now in the depths of despondency and misery. To depths of despondency and misery. To such ladies the above truthful account is willingly given.

ATTORNEY JACKSON

Denies that His Presence in Washington Has to Do With the Bank Affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31 .- Special Attorney Henry W. Jackson, of Atanta, Ga., who is in this city in connection with the Redwine defalcation in the Gate City bank, has the following to say on this subject: "It is an error to suppose that my presence in Washington has anything to do with the Gate City bank affairs. I have three cases before the United States supreme court, and as it is a body that waits for no man I was forced to be here. Knowing that Attorney General Olney had ordered a temporary cessation of investigation of the bank's affairs the people of Atlanta connected my departure with that fact. I would have come anyhow and my coming would have stopped the investigation anyhow. I have seen the attorney general, but am not at liberty to state what passed between us. The information will have to come from the department of justice. I will state, however, that it is his intention to probe the affair to the bottom. There will be serious developments, of course. It is no secret that Atlanta has preno man I was forced to be here. It is no secret that Atlanta has prepared several papers for presentation to the grand jury. I hope to leave on Wednesday next for Atlanta. I pre-sume that the investigation will be resumed as soon after my arrival in At-lanta as possible."

SECLUSION FOR A SWINDLER.

A Woman Gets Five Years to Regret Her Many Misdeeds.

London, April 2 .- A woman using the name Oddo Maire ended a most extraordinary career of swindling under the guise of religion with a sentence of five years in prison, at Pau this week. During recent years she visited various convents and other religious institutions in Europe, representing herself as pos-sessing great wealth. She draw up-a will in favor of various convents, and was thus enabled, on one pretext or another, to raise large sums. She is about fifty-five years old, and a consummate actress.

One of her occasional exploits was to pretend a cure at famous shrines, where a crutch she usually carried would be left as a trophy of the miracle. She sometimes raised as much as \$25,000 in a single town.

Heney Schoenhals, foreman Henry Krug Packing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll with his men for sprains, cuts, bruises, chapped hande, etc. It is the best.

Mothers' Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every Cured mee of a most malignant type of chronic blood trouble, for which without effect. My weight increased, and my health improved in every way. I consider S. S. S. the best tonic ie ver used.

Treatise on blood, skin and contagious blood poison mailed free. SWIFT SPECHTIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS

Will Go to Law Against their Employers An Interesting Turn of Atlairs

New York, April 2.-It has now settled down to a question of law between the Ciothing Manufacturers' Association and locked-out Federation clothing cutters, and pending the expected sympathetic general strikes of pected sympathetic general attraction the tailors affiliated with the United Garment Workers, the present issues will be decided in the courts. The manufacturers locked out the clothing cutters rather than bind themselves to employ none but union workmen. The cutters at once put the boycott in mo-tion, and an injunction was applied for by the manufacturers, the hearing on the application to take place next week.

the application to take place next week. Yesterday the leaders of the locked-out cutters were surprised at being served with a temporary injunction restraining them from issuing boycotting circulars pending the hearing of the original application. This is probably the outcome of the boasts of the leaders that the boycott was already in force, as most of the circulars had been issued before the application for an injunction was made. The copies of the temporary injunction were served this morning upon the executive board of the garment workers. Samuel Gompers was also served with a copy, as the representative of the American Federation of Labor. tion of Labor.

THE MEN WILL GO TO LAW.

The clothing cutters have now de cided to take legal action in the matter. They assert that if an organized boycott They assert that I am optimized lockout is illegal. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is to meet Monday and consider the subject of preparing for a legal contest. It consists of Samuel Gompers, Chris Evans and John B. Lemon, of New York; P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, and William Carney, of Pittsburg.

Philadelphia, and William Carney, of Pittsburg.

A mass meeting of brotherhood tailors representing, it was said, from 10,000 to 12,000 men, was held in Walhalla hall yesterday afternoon to consider the question of a sympathetic strike. After a long preamble, which declared the Kuights of Labor to be acting with the manufacturers to destroy the Garment Workers' Union, the following resolution was put:

*Resolved** That we aid the locked-out clothing cutters, morally and financially, and that we stand ready when called upon by the clothing cutters to ihaugurate a general stoppage of work by the

upon by the citting catters to inaugarate a general stoppage of work by the
unions we represent throughout the
city until the cutters of the American
Federation of Labor are recognized by
their former employers, or until the requests of the cutters, whatever they may
be, are granted.

PASSED WITH PRANTIC CHEERS This resolution was passed with frantic

cheers. At first the idea was to start a general strike at ouce, but it has been decided that strikes will not be ordered

decided that strikes will not be ordered until the material cut by the Federation cutters is made up.

A meeting of the locked-out cutters was held at Beethoven Hall, at which it was announced that the 1,300 Federation cutters who are working for employers outside of the Manufacturers' Association had agreed to give one day's pav each for the locked-out men. This will give them about \$5,000 to begin with. This fund is not to be touched for a week.

The leaders of the cutters said they would proceed against the manufacturers in the courts under the conspiracy law. Samuel Gompers said:

"Judge Lowrence will never uphold sycophants like Judges Ricks, Billings and Taft. These judges were swayed by the fear of capital, but Judge Lawrence will take a higher and broader view of the question. It will surprise me, and surprise everyone in the Federation, if Judge Lawrence decides against us."

Only Right to Tell.

Only Right to Tell.

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the eminent English Divine, writes:

"Bedford Place, Russell Square, }

London, December 10, 1888.

"I think it only right that I should tell you of how much use I find All-cock's Porcus Plasters in my family and among those to whom I have recommended them. I find them a very breastplate against colds, and coughs."

One Way To Be Happy
Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one
of them catch a slight cold or cough
prepare yourself and call at once on
the Logan Drug Co., sole agents, and
get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the
great German remedy, free. We give
it away to prove that we have a sure
cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the throat
and lungs. Large sizes 50c. One Way To Be Happy

Just now the office is busily engaged in dodging the men.—Texas Siftings.

One of my children had a very bad ONE of my children had a very had discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and, much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

The area of the czar's individual possession of land is greater than the entire extent of France.

Strength and Realth.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store.

6

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Getallthat's possible of both, if in need of flesh need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty

of fat-food. Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh

and strength quicker than any other preparation known to sci-Scott's Emulsion is constantly ef-

fecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL. Propared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All draggieta.

DRY ITCHING SCALES THAT CRACKED AND POPPED OPEN.

LINDLEY, STEUBEN Co., N. Y., April 11, 1890. FOSTER, MILBURN & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Forters, Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—When about ten or twelve years old I was troubled with cracks across the palm of my left hand, and when they healed the trouble broke out on my head, and every winter it would come out as a sort of tetter and make scales all over my head. I have not been free from it a single winter since, but it was worse last winter after I had the grippe, for then it came out in spots all over my body. I had a doctor examine me, and he told me that there was no cure for me. I got worse and the there was no cure for me. I got worse and that there was no cure for me. I got worse and they wrapper. It felt as though it had dried on me. The scales were so bad that they would collect in the bed and have to be shaken out. It was about this time that I commenced using B. B. B. I was so bad that I was ashamed to take my hat off before a neighbor. I had used five bottles of another medicine without noticing any effect; but when I commenced to take B. B. B. the sores came out thicker than before, and they burned like fire; they were immense blotches of fire that would burn so I could not sleep. The way they burned and itched can not be told, and I hope no one else may ever know from experience. The only relief I could get was from washing the sores with some B. B. B. and the provides that I was a brites to me the provides that I was a brites to me the part of the provides that I was a brites to me the provides the provides that I was a brites to me the provides the provides that I was a brites to me the provides t

I stuck to the medicine and was on the fourth bottle before I could see that I stuck to the medicine and was on the fourth bottle before I could see that I was really better, although I knew that it was better to get such rottenness out of my blood than to have it stay there. I did say once that I wished I had never commenced taking B. S. B., but my wife encouraged me, and to-day I thank her for the advice, for I am in good health now, and I don't believe I ever would have been with my blood in such a condition as it was.

My early provide clean and clears of all scales and totals, and on my health.

My scalp now is clean and clear of all scales and tetter, and on my body there are only small spots to show where the sores were, and these spots are free from scales. I do not doubt but that the cure will be perfect.

I am now on the sixth bottle and will take more until every spot is gone. I firmly believe that Burdock Blood Bitters will cure the worst disorders of the blood, for such certainly was mine.

Chas Wingali



will allay the trouble at once, and quietude will reign supreme. When sweetened, children like it!

A Household Remedy for Pain, External or Internal.

A positive cure for Sprains, Bruises, Insect Bites, Cuts, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flux and Dysentery, La Grippe, and all kindred complaints. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. No Relief-No Pay. For sale by all Medicine Dealers. Keep it in the house for a time of need.

HERB MEDICINE CO., Weston, W. Va.

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for Infants and Children.

"Casteria is so well adapted to children that f recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within cary reach." Carlos Martyr, D. D.,
New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Beformed Church

Kills Worms, gives sleep, and prom Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDER, M. D.,

"The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave New York City.

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With 200 Wood Cuts and Biographies of the

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This volume also contains 150 pages of West Virginia

facts and statistics.

It gives the result of every election since the organization of the State.

It is the most valuable book ever published in West Vir-

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